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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

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Threat To Moscow And Stalingrad Grows

RED ARMY PUSHES BACK MANY THRUSTS

But Enemy Pressure Compels Retreat On Don Front

MOSCOW, July 16.

THE Russians have driven the Germans out of one suburb of Voronezh into which they had penetrated.

SOVIET RETREAT

Fighting heavy protective rearguard actions, the Red Armies in the south are still withdrawing, says Reuter's Special Correspondent. Advanced German air bases are now little more than 200 miles from Stalingrad, one of the largest tank manufacturing towns in the Soviet Union.

BUT FIGHT LIKE TIGERS

Russians at Voronezh are fighting like tigers. With the prize almost within their grasp, the Germans are being baffled again and again. In a despatch written under fire the "Pravda" correspondent writes: "Our troops are ejecting groups of Germans from places where they have broken in. As I write, one street was just been cleared of the enemy who abandoned twelve field guns and many wounded: 160 officers and men were captured."

Nazis 50 Miles From Stalingrad

Eastwards from Millerovo lies open country, unbroken by rivers and other natural obstacles, which stretches into the huge Don elbow. At its easternmost point this great sweep comes within fifty miles of Stalingrad. Millerovo itself lies on the main Rostov-Moscow Railway. For practical purposes this railway is now unusable for a stretch of 200 miles.

The situation at Voroshilovgrad, an important industrial centre which lies sixty miles south-west of Millerovo, is at present not clear.

Attempt To By-Pass Voronezh

The situation around Voronezh remains very grave, but all front-line dispatches stress the undiminished power of the Russians resistance.

A dispatch to the "Red Star" says: "Despite all their efforts, the Germans are not making progress. In some places they have been pushed back to the river-crossing and in other places forced on to the defensive. The most serious situation is in the region south of Voronezh.

Here at the mouth of a small river which flows into the Don, the Third Hungarian Corps supported by a large number of tanks is attacking, but the Soviet forces are holding firm.

North of Voronezh, Soviet counter-attacks have resulted in the weakening of the pressure by the Germans who have been forced on to the defensive."

The dispatch to the "Red Star" says: "Their attempt to by-pass Voronezh town and cross the river Voronezh failed."

Three Enemy Attacks Repulsed

The Soviet 'communique' states: "During Wednesday night Soviet troops fought engagements in the area of Voronezh and south-east of Millerovo. There were no material changes on other sectors of the front."

A supplement to the 'communique' reports: "In the area of Voronezh our troops on several sectors counter-attacked and inflicted heavy enemy losses.

One Soviet tank unit routed the headquarters of a large German formation. Staff documents and prisoners were captured.

On one sector of the Central Front, west of Moscow, our troops repulsed three enemy attacks.

Threat To Moscow

LONDON: Fighting at present represents the gravest threat to Russia's arteries, since the Germans were battering their way toward Moscow, says Reuter's military correspondent.

The space for a fighting retreat, consolidation and counter-attack has been skilfully spun out by the Russian Command. But the opportunities are not unlimited. Stalingrad is Hitler's primary objective. There are alternative routes for the Caucasus oil to be fed through the central and northern battlefronts.

But it is clear that were Stalingrad to fall or come within effective range for mass bombing and shelling, Russian difficulties would be greatly increased.

The German thrust from Boguchar which seems to be following south-eastwards curve of the Don is the prime menace. The terrain favours the more highly mechanised attackers.

Relieve Enemy Pressure On Russia, Says Hore-Belisha

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, speaking at London said: "What a commentary on our lost opportunities to reflect that while Russia is being pressed back across the Don there is no action on land which we can take to relieve that pressure".

Plainly something has been wrong in our methods. Unless we eradicate our shortcomings of organisation and personnel the same causes will continue.—Reuter.

Nazi Bombers Machinegun Br. Workers

LONDON, July 16.

Early today enemy planes appeared over the East Midlands and men and women on their way to work were machine-gunned in one town, where bombs were dropped, causing fires and some damage to property. The fires were quickly brought under control.—Reuter.

Three German Fighters Destroyed

LONDON, July 15.

British fighters carried out several offensive operations over the Channel and Northern France today. Ground targets, including camps, gun-posts and German troops were attacked with cannon and machine-gun fire. Three German fighters were destroyed.

Three British fighters are missing.—Reuter.

Enemy Camps And Troops In Occupied France Bombed

LONDON, July 16.

In the fighter offensive operations on Wednesday German camps, gun-posts and troops and other targets on the coast of occupied France between Dieppe and Etaples were attacked with cannon and machine-gun fire.

Sweeps were also made over Cherbourg and Boulogne areas.

This evening our fighters sank a small enemy coaster off the Dutch coast. Three German fighters were destroyed in to-day's operations. Four of our fighters are missing.

POST-WAR INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA WILL NOT DO

Jawahar Demands Freedom Here & Now To Ginger Up Mobilisation Against Japanese Aggression

NEW DELHI, July 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a Press Conference this evening emphasised that the demand for the withdrawal of British rule from India was made because, only when India was free would the spirit of resistance to aggression be infused in the people. He admitted there were risks in a sudden withdrawal of existing governmental apparatus, particularly if that withdrawal took place in a spirit of illwill instead of goodwill; but, he declared: "Any risk is better than the risks that India faces at present."

"I am thinking", he said, "in terms of meeting the present situation. In the present circumstances, the people are not prepared to meet it in the way I want them to meet it. I do not think the Government of India has the capacity to meet it. The essential thing is to do something which will make India completely different from Burma."

"During the last three or four months", he went on, "we have been fighting a definite pro-Japanese feeling in the country. It is not pro-Japanese essentially, but is so anti-British that it leans over to the Japanese side. We do not wish India to lapse into a feeling of passivity.

"There is the obvious danger of any civil disobedience movement indirectly impeding war effort and thereby helping the Japanese aggression. We want to avoid that danger, as far as we can. But allowing things to remain as they are is a worse danger."

UNITED NATIONS' GUARANTEE

An American Correspondent asked whether a guarantee of post-war independence for India by the United States and other United Nations would satisfy the Congress.

Pandit Nehru said it was not so much a question of what was going to happen after the war. His concern was with the present situation, and the fear of unpleasant and, indeed, disastrous consequences taking place if we, the British Government and everybody went on as at present: "Your question", said the Pandit "presumes that possibly we are taking advantage of a particular situation to gain particular ends which may be postponed till after the war. I am not interested at the present moment in what America is going to do after the war. If the United Nations declare very clearly their policies in regard to the Asiatic countries and Africa, it would make a huge difference but that declaration should not be a declaration as to what is going to happen after the war. It must be followed up to-day. That has been our policy from the beginning."

FIGHT FOR 'STATUS QUO'

"The whole conception of the war as it has been carried on by the Allied Powers", the Pandit went on, "is wrong, fundamentally wrong. It is a conception of trying to maintain the 'Status Quo', maintain the balance as it was before the war, because Hitler might make things worse in the future. Instead of the war being envisaged as a war to free countries in the world, there has been no word right throughout about colonial emancipation. Vague phrases have come from America certainly, but not even vague phrases from England.

A promise from the United States would certainly be useful, but the whole point is how to function in an effective way to avert aggression."

NO MAJOR MILITARY CHANGE

Indicating what would be the position if the British rule was withdrawn, Pandit Nehru said it had been made clear that the British and Allied army should remain. From the military point of view there was no major change, but the background would certainly change. There was no doubt that, given a stable Government, production in India would be far more than at present. Industrialists themselves had told the Grady Mission that production could be increased several times. "The whole urge to production which comes from the fact that the producers are doing something for their own country makes an enormous difference."

A National Government, he further said, could produce a large force of Home Guards and Citizen Armies, not only to serve as a reservoir for the actual fighting forces, but release those forces from all manner of other duties in India.

Had the Congress any scheme for the setting up of a machinery to take the place of the British Government, asked an American correspondent.

"Suppose," replied the Pandit, "that the British Government came to the conclusion that from the point of view of larger self-interest, it was desirable to accede to the Congress demand. They would declare so. Thereby they would create the atmosphere in which all these arrangements can be made. It depends on whether the thing is done with good-will or ill-will. If it is done with goodwill, there will be no interregnum and no period in which the country would be without a Government."

There was, in his view, no great difficulty as to the Provisional Government to whom power was to be handed over. "I want the burden of finding a solution to fall on the Indian people without any intervention." The only kind of Provisional Government would be a Composite Government representing the major parties in India to their satisfaction, namely, the Congress, the Muslim League and other important groups. "Any person who is responsible for making that Government will have to satisfy these groups. Otherwise, he has to face great difficulties at a time when the greatest measure of agreement is essential. I am sure he will succeed not because of inherent capacity in him but because of the pressure of events." If a real declaration was made, exchange of power and control would take place in a friendly way.

Pandit Nehru agreed with the suggestion that immediately following the declaration of withdrawal asked for by the Congress, representatives of various parties would meet together and agree upon a Provisional Government. He was not thinking in terms of the Viceroy sitting in the Viceroy's House and inviting representatives of parties to come together and these representatives responding to that invitation.

"I am interested in developing all over India a spirit of resistance to Japan," declared the Pandit. "I want that spirit to be strong enough to withstand the shock of two or three military defeats.

The appeal for non-violent resistance, he made it clear, had been addressed to the civil population. It was not addressed to the army, which of course would continue to act as an armed force in the world acted in resisting aggression.

BIGGER REVOLUTION TO COME.

This war, big as it was, was only a part of much bigger revolution behind it,—economic, racial, colonial and other,—which brought it about and would go on even after this war was over. There was some realisation of this by President Roosevelt, but there was none in Mr. Churchill's mind.

Replying to questions about the Cripps proposals, Pandit Nehru said: "Early in April, it appeared to many of us that there might be a Japanese invasion any day, and we were so anxious to face that as a National Government that we lowered our demand greatly. Even that was not acceptable. Now, two results followed from that:—One, a greater conviction that it is quite impossible to carry on Government or do anything in co-operation with the British Government. We think differently, want to function differently and distrust each other. There was a very big reaction of relief that the negotiations did not succeed on the basis offered. The people felt that the terms we were on the point of agreeing to, were not good enough and we had been put in a quandary. It was an honest and healthy reaction; it was not the reaction of extremists like me but of moderates".

"It is fantastic to talk about peace with Japan", he declared in reply to a question, whether their was anything in the report in Delhi that the Cripps negotiations broke because it had been indicated to Sir Stafford that the Congress was in favour of peace with Japan. Sir Stafford himself had stated said the Pandit, that the negotiations failed because of non-violence. "As a matter of fact, non-violence was hardly mentioned. If it was mentioned, it was mentioned only negatively. What I said to Sir Stafford was that one of the first steps that a National Government ought to take, in my opinion, was to raise a huge citizen army of tens of millions. We talked only in terms of armed defence of the country in co-operation with the Allies. That was the whole basis of discussion".

The suggested statement about non-violence and the report about peace with Japan were equally baseless.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN INDIA.

There was no resentment against the American forces in India, he declared in reply to a question whether such a feeling existed on the ground that these forces assisted the British Government in India. "There undoubtedly was resentment, he admitted, against foreign troops being allowed to fight on India's soil, while India was not allowed to function as a free unit, but there was singularly little resentment against Americans themselves. He had never heard of any.—A. P.

AZAD DEVELOPS TEMPERATURE

NEW DELHI, July 16.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning by the Grand Trunk Express that was late by three hours.

Maulana Azad is having slight temperature, and consequently unable to leave for Lahore this evening.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru leaves for Meerut to-morrow morning to open a women's camp there.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan leaves for Peshawar to-morrow morning.

NO "EMPTY" JAIL FILLING

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 15.

Apropos of the report published that Gandhiji may go on fast if arrested, immediately after launching the mass movement, inquiries made here in responsible quarters, reveal that Mahatmaji contemplates the nature of the movement as final and fierce and as such there is no question of jail filling.

However, it may be inevitable for Government to effect arrests and even Gandhiji may find himself behind the prison bars, although he feels it will be inconvenient to the Government.

It is further learnt that Gandhiji during his talks with Members of the Congress Working Committee conveyed his decision not to accept food in jail if he is arrested. It is not known however whether he has tendered the same advice to the members.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo returned this noon from Wardha, after attending Congress Working Committee meeting.

CRIPPS OFFER IS THE "FINAL" WORD

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, July 15.

The Viceroy's Council met today for a few hours after the publication of the Congress resolution and it is understood to have discussed the same. To-day's talks at New Delhi show that Government propose to pursue the present policy of "Wait and See" and will in meantime watch the public reactions to Congress demand and also await proceedings of the A. I. C. C. In anticipation therefore, the Government will not take any action just now.

The official attitude is said to be, that the Congress resolution makes impossible demands, that 'Cripps' offer makes post-war position clear and that at the present critical stage of war no far-reaching constitutional changes, which are bound to interfere with the War effort, are possible. In any case the constitutional questions raised by the Congress are for His Majesty's Government to consider.

As regards Provisional Government the official contention is that it was offered by Cripps. They also point out that the Congress opinion itself is sharply divided and Mr. M. A. Jinnah has been opposing the Congress claim. The attitude of the authorities is that if any attempt is made to break Law and Order or interfere with the War effort, the Government will have no alternative than to use all their resources to prevent such prejudicial activities. The hope that moderate counsels may yet prevail in the Congress camp, has not apparently been abandoned by authorities.

Hands Off French Ships In Alexandria

LAVAL'S THREAT TO U. S. PRESIDENT

BERLIN, July 16.

M. LAVAL has informed President Roosevelt that if the British with American approval destroy the French warships at Alexandria, the United States will bear responsibility for "all serious consequences"—Reuter

HIDDEN BOMB WRECKS FASCIST PARTY OFFICES

ROME, July 16.

Offices of Parti Populaire Francais (pro-Fascist Party) at Biarritz were completely wrecked by a bomb which had been hidden in the building during the night, says the Italian News Agency, quoting a Paris despatch.

Adjacent houses were also damaged.—Reuter.

U. K. SHIPPING LOSSES

House Of Lords And Commons Discuss Position In Secret Sessions

LONDON, July 16.

Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords to-day debated shipping losses in secret.

In the House of Lords, Lord Cranbourne urging acceptance of this procedure said: "Anything the enemy can find out about the shipping situation either now or in the future is worth its weight in gold to him. We have pretty good evidence that they do not at present know the exact position, and it is essential to keep them in as much ignorance as possible."

In the House of Commons, advocates of a public debate on shipping losses argued at great length in a rather excited house against the motion to go into secret session, but the Leader of the House, Sir S. Cripps was adamant, and when the motion was put, the Labourite Mr. Shinwell was the only member to cry "no."

Accordingly, the House of Commons as well as the House of Lords went into secret session without any division.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DECISIVE BATTLE

CAIRO, July 16.

The result of the big tank battle which has been raging all today in the central sector south of El Alamein is likely, it is thought here, to affect the whole position in the western desert.—Reuter.

FRENCH WARSHIPS

LONDON, July 16.

The British Government has no intention in any circumstances of allowing the French warships at Alexandria to pass into enemy hands or into enemy control. This determination is emphasised in London to-night following a statement by M. Paul Marion, Laval's Propaganda Minister, at a press conference in Vichy to-day. That the United States Government are in complete agreement with this point of view was emphasised by Mr. Sumner Welles in a recent statement.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND CHINA

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Mr. Laughlin Currie, one of President Roosevelt's administrative assistants, has arrived in Chungking to consult General Chiang Kai-Shek, the White House announced. Mr. Currie carried out a similar mission to China in February 1941 when he took a personal letter from the President to the Chinese leader.—Reuter.

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BATTLE OF THE RIDGE

Attacks And Counter-Attacks

CAIRO, July 16.

What appears to be a big tank battle has been proceeding throughout to-day in the central sector of the front.

To and fro fighting is proceeding in the northern sector throughout the day. Allied forces, counter-attacking this morning, recaptured the ridge held by the enemy at Tel El-Eisa.

Later the enemy counter-attacked and pushed the Allies out of Tel El-Eisa ridge again, but the Allied position may by now be re-established.

Rommel launched his second counter-attack at six o'clock on Wednesday night on a considerable scale against the Eighth Army's newly won positions on the ridge south of El Alamein, says Reuter's special correspondent.

He threw in tanks, infantry and guns. British armoured forces went to the support of Allied troops holding the front line. The result of the tank battle which ensued is not yet known, though the Axis forces are understood to have gained a small foothold on the ridge. The first counter-attack was on a small scale.

The Axis night attack in the northern sector is known to have resulted in Rommel establishing himself on the ridge near Tel-El-Eisa at the apex of Allied salient west of El Alamein. Fierce fighting has raged for Tel-El-Eisa Railway Station which the Axis took and very quickly lost again. It is still in the Allied hands.

The ridge now held by the Axis is dominated by a higher ridge still in possession of the Eighth Army. Thus Rommel has only won back a small sector in the west of the salient held by the Australians. Possibly the position has by now been entirely restored, though there is no definite news from the font.

Wednesday night's armoured battle in the Central Sector south of El Alamein is the first time both sides have flung in their armour in direct tank clash since Rommel was halted at El Alamein.

SOVIET ATTACKS NAZI CONVOY

LONDON, July 16.

Planes of Russia's northern fleet air arm have bombed and sunk enemy transport of 8,000 tons, the Moscow radio said to-day.

In an attack on a German convoy, Russian Stormoviks sank a transport of 5,000 tons and damaged one escort.

The Soviet battle fleet air arm has sunk and damaged still more Axis ships, the Moscow radio stated at midday to-day. These are additional to the one announced earlier to-day. Stormoviks bombed and sank a gunboat, patrol boat and two motor torpedo-boats.

Next day other Stormoviks carried out three raids on enemy ships and hit two patrol boats, one gunboat and one motor torpedo-boat.

During another raid several motor torpedo-boats were hit. One blew up and sank within a few minutes.—Reuter.

Turkish Submarine Sinks

VICHY, July 16.

The Turkish 1,200 ton submarine "Saldary" has sunk, following an accident near Chanak in the Dardanelles, according to an Istanbul message.

The circumstances of the accident are unknown. Naval salvage vessels have left for the spot, and it is hoped to refloat the submarine and save its crew of 57. "Saldary" is one of the biggest and most modern of Turkish submarines.—Reuter.

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Books—Secondhand available cheap and books purchased. Orders supplied. Shri Bharat Book Depot, Thakurdwar, Bombay. (16563)

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652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wholesale consumers in tea who like to buy Tea direct from garden are requested to correspond with S. C. Bagcho & Co., Jalpaiguri (Bengal). (16371)

Public Notices

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary and non-pensionable posts of INSPECTORS on a consolidated pay of Rs. 75/- per mensem in the Civil Supplies and Prices Section of the General Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

2. The duties of the inspectors will be mainly outdoor, such as inspection of the accounts and stocks of the Government Grain Shops, etc. Applicants must possess a sturdy constitution and a good general knowledge of English and of one or more of the regional languages spoken in the City of Bombay, viz., Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani.

3. Applications accompanied by references as to conduct and moral character should be addressed to the Director of Civil Supplies Secretariat, Bombay, so as to reach him by the 25th instant at the latest. The words "Application for Inspector's post" should be written clearly on the envelope containing the application.

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REQUIRED for the duration of the war and possibly one year thereafter, and all steel, alternatively a masonary structure, containing a floor area of 13,000 to 15,000 square feet approximately. The building should have a height to eaves of 20 ft. minimum. It is essential also that ample water for fire fighting purposes be available at site; alternatively, that water is available near by, service from which could be extended to the Store advertised for.

Immediate reply is required, giving full particulars of offers, with some indication of rent required, etc. Electrical service for power and light not required, and in any building which may be selected, if these services exist, they would have to be removed prior to occupation by advertiser. Additionally, building location should be within reasonable distance of a Railway Goods Shed. The building is required for the storage of sulphur.

Reply giving full particulars of offers should reach the undersigned on or before Thursday the 23rd July, 1942:—

THE PURCHASING OFFICER,
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9084

NOTICE

NOTICE TO ALL OWNERS OF PETROL DRIVEN MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BOATS, RESIDENT IN THE BOMBAY REGION.

APPLICATIONS for coupons for the ordinary basic ration for the quarter commencing from 1st August 1942, are to be made in 'H' forms which are obtainable free from the following distribution centres.

1. For centre in Bombay, from 20th July to 31st July 1942, (excluding Sundays and Public Holidays) from 10 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. on week days and from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays. For owners of motor vehicles of over and under 19 H.P.; also for motor boats and motor cycles, in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay.
2. In the District of Thana, applications of owners of all private motor vehicles should be submitted at the Travellers' Bungalow, Thana, from 21st to 23rd July 1942.
3. In the District of Kolaba, applications of owners of all private motor vehicles should be submitted at the Inspection Bungalow, Mahad, from 27th to 29th July, 1942.
4. In the portion of the Ratnagiri District which lies in the Bombay Region, applications of owners of all private motor vehicles should be submitted at the Inspection Bungalow, Poladpur, on 30th and 31st July 1942.
5. For Municipalities, Ambulances, School Buses, Trade Nos. Government Vehicles, Transport Vehicles, Taxies and Stage Carriages, applications should be submitted in the Office of the Area Rationing Authority, Head Police Office, Bombay.

As usual, members of the Western India Automobile Association, should apply to the office of the W. I. A. A., Bombay.

6. Owners of Heavy Motor Vehicles and Taxies are informed that they should produce A and B permits and the Registration Certificates along with the applications in H forms.

On and after the 1st of August 1942, applications for basic ration for all categories of vehicles should be submitted at the Office of the Area Rationing Authority, Bombay.

Applications for supplementary ration may be made in form K obtainable at the office of the Area Rationing Authority, from 1st August 1942.

E. SHEEHY.
Area Rationing Authority,
Bombay.

Area Rationing Office,
Bombay: 15th July, 1942.
9083.

Public Notices

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THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION,
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(9077)

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Pay Rs. 40-110+Rs. 20 special pay.
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CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS AND TYPISTS.
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Qualification:—Diploma, Civil Engineering of an Engineering College or lower subordinate. Graduates, or persons with knowledge of typewriting and shorthand will be preferred for the posts of Correspondence Clerks.
9082.

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Thousands have seen and appreciated

NALINI JAYWANT in
ANKH MICHOWLI at
IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

AURORA
KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA.
TO-DAY at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
METRO'S EXCITING SPY DRAMA
MATA HARI
FROM TOMORROW
Golden Past of India
Brought to the screen in
PRAKASH PICTURE'S
Bharat Milap
IN HINDI
DAILY AT 3-45, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinees at 12-45 p.m.
SUN. MORN. AT 10 A.M.
"TYPHOON"
with DOROTHY LAMOUR

Pleasing Pathos & Pathetic Pleasure
KIRTI'S Worshipful Offering to MOTHER INDIA
MATA
—MOTHER—
Direction: GUNJAL
Story: DAVE
:Cast:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, CHANDRAKANT, MOTI, MUBARAK, URMILA DEVI, BHUDO ADVANI
You must see it with your family!
SWASTIK
PATHE CINEMA
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Bank Holidays Matinee at 12-30 p.m.
—ADVANCE FILM EXCHANGE RELEASE—

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ARTISTS COMBINE'S Song-Studded Hit
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(JAWANI KI PUKAR)
Starring:
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Fri. Sat. Sun. 1 p.m.
Daily 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
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A 'FINE FILMS' (INDIA) RELEASE

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MUSIC WHICH KEEPS THE AUDIENCE SPELL-BOUND IN
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8th Week! PAHARI, BHARATI, ASHIT-BARAN
KRISHNA
Daily: 3 [illegible] & 9-30 p.m
On Sunday at 12 Noon

12th Week
OF A GLORIOUS CAREER—
Of course we're referring to DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
Khan-Daan
DRAWING CROWDS AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

The Girl with the Electric Toes!
MUMTAZ SHANTI
co-starred with
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From July 25
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INDIA'S PREMIER THEATRE
METRO
Esplanade Rd. Tele. 31047
DAILY AT
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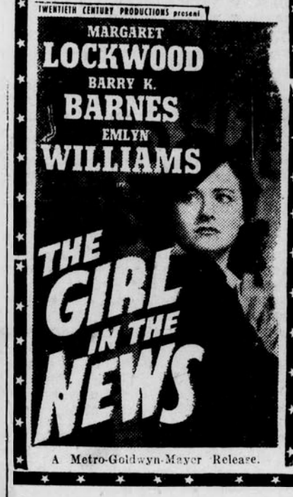

3RD WEEK!

I LOVE HIM because he don't know how to kiss THE JERK!
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
Ball of Fire
Directed by HOWARD HAWKS
Produced by SAMUEL GOLDWYN
Distributed by RKO RADIO
Screen Play: Charles Brackett and Billy Wilder
NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
N. B.—Extra Show on Sunday: 10-30 a.m.

Hunted across the world!
Follow Benjamin Blake . . . as he battles the world for his heritage!
TYRONE POWER
SON of FURY
The Story of Benjamin Blake
with
GENE TIERNEY
GEORGE SANDERS · FRANCES FARMER · RODDY McDOWALL
John Carradine · Elsa Lanchester · Harry Davenport · Kay Johnson · Dudley Digges
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK
Directed by JOHN CROMWELL · Associate Producer William Perlberg · Screen Play by Philip Dunne
A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
From the best-selling novel!

ART OR LOVE?
Which should be the aim of one's life? HE in 'PHIR MILENGE' was confronted with this knotty problem. SHE also had to face it. They both struggled hard to get out of the tangle. Had it not been for the clever handling of the problem by Sohrab Modi, the affair between the hero and the heroine would have ended in a tragedy!
MINERVA'S Sweet Entertainer

PHIR MILENGE
Direction: SOHRAB MODI
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR, SADIQ ALI, MEENA, K. N. SINGH, ERUCH TARAPORE, ABUBAKAR, SHORREY, GHULAM HUSSAIN & SAADAT ALI
ALL-INDIA PREMIERE CENTRAL SATURDAY JULY 18, 1942
PLANS OPEN: BOOK EARLY.
Daily 3 Shows: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays: Matinee at 12-30 p.m.
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

You are NOT
INVITED TO THE ENGAGEMENT PARTY TO-MORROW EVENING!
W . . . H . . . Y . . . ?
Because there's going to be NO engagement!
W . . . H . . . Y . . . ?
Because there's going to be NO marriage!
W . . . H . . . Y . . . ?
BECAUSE OF A TINY TOT-BABYLAL! . . . . .
THIS CHAIN OF THE MOST HILARIOUS SITUATIONS MAKES
'KUNWARA BAP'
Produced by: N. R. ACHARYA
A MUSICOMEDY ENTIRELY DIFFERENT—
Grand Opening TOMORROW at 1-30 P.M.
LAMINGTON
(A BHARAT PICTURES Release)
Starring:
KISHORE SAHU
PROTIMA DAS GUPTA
ANJALI DEVI, Etc.

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CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

ALL THE MIGHTY MOMEMTS OF FRANK BUCK'S AMAZING CAREER Packed Into One Great Carnival of THRILLS!
FRANK BUCK'S
JUNGLE CAVALCADE
from "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE" "WILD CARGO" and "FANG AND CLAW"
SEE things so sensational you won't believe they're TRUE!
RKO RADIO

Sequences from "Bring 'Em Back Alive" directed by Clyde Elliott + Sequences from "Wild Cargo" directed by Armand Denis.

SUNDAY 10-30 A.M.

"FOLLOW THE FLEET"

FRED ASTAIRE, GINGER ROGERS

24th WEEK

PRAKASH EPIC

BHARAT MILAP

(Hindi)

Daily 2-45 & 6 p.m. (Hindi), 9 p.m. (Marathi).

ZANANA SHOWS: Wed. 11-30 (Hindi) Thurs. 11-30 (Marathi)

MAJESTIC

EVERGREEN RELEASE

10 TENTH TANTALIZING WEEK

PRAKASH PICTURES' Song Laden Romance

Station Master

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p. m.

Sat., Sun. Matinee, 12-45 p.m.

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EVERGREEN RELEASE

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only:

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)

Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Dr. Ambedkar's Assurance

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"I assure you that I shall not surrender in the battle I will have to wage for protecting and advancing the interests of the working class in India in the Executive Council. You may depend on me as regards that, I also want to make it clear that I shall not be so childish as to keep my resignation ready in my pocket and flourish it in the face of my colleagues :- at every point of minor differences." Thus said Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the course of his reply to the congratulatory speeches made in a meeting of the peasants and Depressed Class members from Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts held last night in the Bhatt High School when Mr. A. V. Chitre, M.L.A. presided.

Facilities For Evacuees

Indian evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc. can get information in regard to the following matters from the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay :-

(1) Location and addresses of the Government of Burma Departments in India.

(2) Educational facilities granted by Government to evacuee students.

(3) Educational facilities proposed to be afforded by the different Universities.

(4) Arrangements made for the holding in India of Burma Government and University Examinations.

(5) Subsistence allowance to evacuees and dependants.

(6) Registration of claims in respect of loss sustained in Burma, Malaya, etc.

(7) Registration for employment.

Mr. Marutising Thakore and Gangashankar Nathji Purani have resigned from the Panchmahals Prathmick Keluni Mandal. They were the vice-President and the Secretary respectively of the Mandal

Bombay War Gifts Fund on 16th July 1942, made a Grand Total of Rs. 99,88,561-6-7

DIVERTED CARGO CLEARANCE

Please send us documents related to above and we will clear the goods and store in our Bonded Warehouse.

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Good News For MALARIA VICTIMS

Malaria victims benefit enormously from the introduction of Horlicks into their diet, and doctors speak with enthusiasm of the excellent results obtained. The explanation is that Horlicks solves one of the most difficult problems of fever cases—that of keeping up the patient's strength when the stomach is too weak to tolerate solid food. Under such conditions, doctors have found Horlicks is ideal because it is 100 per cent. nourishment, yet imposes no strain on the weak digestive organs. Horlicks wards off the extreme weakness and exhaustion resulting from the prolonged attack of fever poisons on nerve and muscle tissue and quickly restores health and vitality. Horlicks should be in every household as a safeguard during fever.

HORLICKS

REBUILDS STRENGTH & VITALITY

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Ashad Shud 4, 1864
Muslim : Rajab 2, 1361
Parsi : Behman 16, 1311
Sunrise : 6-12 a.m. Sunset : 7-17 p.m.
Hightide : 1-46, 14-22. Lowtide 7-38, 20-34

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Jeannie" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
BROADWAY—"Khilauna" 4-15, 7 and 10
CITY LIGHT—"Pukar" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Agni Kankan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Ball of Fire" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"The Girl in the News" 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Son of Fury" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
CAPITOL—"Jungle Cavalcade" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Duniya-Ek-Tamasha" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
PRAKASH "The Unexpected" 4, 7 and 10
NEW WEST END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9. p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
PARADISE—"Bride Came C.O.D." 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Mata Hari" 3-30, 6-30 and 10
PALACE—"Two-Faced Woman" 4 6-30 and 10
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Woman" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Rai Saheb" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-35 and 9 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dushman" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9
SUPER—"Jawani-Ki Pukar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh Michowli" 4, 7 and 10
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

FORT STUDENTS' UNION : The Executive Committee of the Fort Students' Union will meet at the office of the Union, 71, Bazargate Street, Fort, to-day (Friday).

B.P.C.C.'S URGENT MEETING : An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m at the Congress House.

"G" (DADAR) WARD D.C.C. : A meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward D.C.C. will be held to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. in the Congress Committee's Office.

'D' WARD MUSLIM AREA CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE : The general meeting of 'D' Ward Muslim Area Civil Defence Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. at 42, Kennedy Bridge, Near Opera House.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP : Members and their guests are invited to a meeting of the Group at Green's to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Arthur Moore, editor of the "Statesman", will speak on "Defence of the East".

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME : Applications are invited from the College students, preferably from junior classes for some seats still lying vacant in the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home at Khar. For particulars apply to the Secretary immediately.

"D" WARD FIRE-FIGHTING VOLUNTEERS : An urgent meeting of "D" Ward P.V.B. Volunteers trained in Fire-fighting will be held to-day (Friday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at Jinnah Hall. And a weekly meeting of all the officers from "D" Ward P.V.B. will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. at our "D" Ward P.V.B. Office.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION : The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, informs that telegrams for Bombay and adjacent areas are subject to serious delay due to congestion and imperfect working.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE : A meeting will be held in Room No. 2, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday). Prof. R. P. Shintre of the Fergusson College, Poona will deliver a lecture on "Examination Standards", Mr. B. J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, will preside.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUNDS : The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of Ward No. 4 will meet near the Junction of Chinch Bunder Road and Sandhurst Road (Near Petrol Station) to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-51 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being heavy rains, the visit may be postponed.

A.R.P. INSTRUCTOR'S COURSE : An A.R.P. Instructor's Course will commence in the class to be organised by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association in the Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao, from Thursday the 23rd July, from 6-15 p.m. to 7-15 p.m. The class will meet twice a week every Tuesday and Thursday. The class is open to women also. Those desiring to join should register their names daily between 6 and 7 p.m. at the Lady Willingdon Building Opposite Metro Cinema.

The Ceylon Government has withdrawn quarantine restrictions on account of small-pox against passengers arriving from Bombay.

A.-I. EDITORS TO CONFER AT TAJ

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Newspaper editors from different parts of India have arrived in Bombay to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-india Editors' Conference which meets at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-morrow morning.

Those who have arrived are Mr. K. Srinivasan, of "The Hindu" who is the President of the Conference, Mr. J. N. Sahni, of "The National Call", the convener, Mr. Arthur Moore of "The Statesman", Mr. A. S. Ayangar of "The Indian Nation", Mr. F. W. Bustin of "The Civil and Military Gazette", Mr. Devadas Gandhi of "The Hindustan Times", Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta of "The Tej", Mr. Das Gupta of "The Hindustan Standard", Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose of "The Amrita Bazar Patrika", Mr. K. Goenka of "The Indian Express", Mr. A. H. Hayles of "The Madras Mail", Mr. K. Ramarao of "The National Herald", Mr. P. D. Sharma of the United Press, Mr. B. Shivarao of "The Hindu" and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan of "The Swadeshamitran."

Those attending the meeting from Bombay are Mr. S. A. Brelvi of "The Bombay Chronicle", Mr. A. S. Bharatan of The Associated Press, Mr. Francis Low of "The Times of India", Mr. S. Natarajan of "The Indian Social Reformer", Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth of "The Janmabhumi", and Mr. K. Srinivasan of "The Free Press Journal." Attending the meeting by special invitation are Mr. H. E. B. Catley of "The Pioneer" and Mr. K Punniah of "The Sind Observer."

Mr. B. J. Kirchner, Chief Press Adviser, Government of India, will also be present at the meeting.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION : At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association held on Wednesday, the following were elected to the Executive Committee for 1942-43 :—

President : Mr. S. U. Shukla; Vice-Presidents : Rev. Fr. A. Solagran; Hon. Secretaries : Mr. Dhirubhai M. Desai, Mr. Dara R. Contractor and Treasurer : Mr. H. T. Nanavati.

RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN THANA : Mr. B. G. Kher President, Adivasi Seva Mandal, has arranged a tour programme for four days commencing to-day (Friday), in the northern part of the Thana District. During this tour he will visit all the relief centres organised by the Seva Mandal in the Umbergaon, Dahanu and Palghar Talukas, and inspect the relief work now carried on there. He will be accompanied by some workers of the Seva Mandal, and the doners.

Plea For Prohibition Again

Municipal Corporation's Request To Bombay Government

An appeal to the Government of Bombay to re-introduce Prohibition in Bombay was made by a resolution of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday.

Dr. B. H. Rajyadhaksha moved the resolution: That His Worship the Mayor be requested to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the opinion expressed by the Federal Court of India that Prohibition is not "ultra vires" of the Provincial Legislature and that the Government be further requested to take necessary steps for the restoration of Prohibition Policy, with such modifications as may be necessary to provide relief to those who may be thrown out of employment as a result of that policy.

Mr. S. K. Patil seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hussain moved an amendment adding "provided the Property Tax is abolished."

The Mayor ruled the amendment out of order as the Property Tax was quite a different and separate matter.

Mr. M. N. Talpade opposed the resolution and said this prohibition policy of Congress Government had increased the evil of drinking as will be seen by the number of cases of illicit liquor in the police courts.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji supported the proposition and expressed a hope that Government will re-introduce the Prohibition Policy for the good of the public.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh said the doctors suffered a lot of hardships on account of the prohibition policy as no drugs like tincture opii etc. were allowed to be prescribed without a permit. Besides by the Prohibition policy of Government, Muslim landlords suffered monetary losses. Muslims as a rule did not invest money for usury or interest and their investments in landed properties were taxed heavily by the Government to recoup the losses caused by the Prohibition policy.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta supported the proposition but characterised the Property Tax as most unscientific. It had proved, he said, a great burden on tenants.

Mr. S. K. Patil said the Federal Court had vindicated the Congress Government for the measures they had adopted in enforcing the prohibition.

The resolution was carried by a large majority.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION : A Deputation of the Property Owners' Association led by Mr. K. H. Goregaonker, President and consisting of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Messrs. Gordhandas G. Morarji, S. E. Kurwa, Mahomedali Chaiwala, Tanubhai D. Desai, C. A. Goregaonker and L. S. Dabholkar waited upon Mr. H. F. Knight, on Tuesday Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and explained to him the hardships experienced by the property owners due to the imposition of the Urban Immoveable Property Tax and urged for the abolition of the said tax.

ON THE AIR

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Iman Ki Baten. 5-15 Bhimpalasi on violin. 5-20 Rag Aur Rang. 5-35 Zohrabai. 6-25 Jawabi Hamla. 6-30 Vilayat Husain. 6-45 Pani Ki Ghazlen. 7 Dadre, Ghazlen Aur Geet. 7-15 My Russian Memories. 7-30 Malhar Kedara on Sarangi. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Zinda Hasan. 8 Vilayat Husain. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-50 Vilayat Husain. 10 Subh Hoti Hai Sham Hoti Hai. 10-35 Zohrabai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Abdul Rehman and party. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Datoba Tawde. 8-40 Sursagar recital. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Sumati Trilokekar. 9-20 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. 12 30 p.m. Naats. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Musical Fare 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-20 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 M. L. Khan Adeel. 5-15 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. 5-30 G. G. Kharadkar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Sumati Trilokekar. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Children's half hour. 7 Shatruchya Batmya. 7-15 M. L Khan Adeel. 7-25 Sumati Trilokekar. 7-35 Abdul Rehman and party 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Dattoba Tawde. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 World affairs. 8-45 A.R.P..... Answering You. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review 10 Bhangalele Dewool. 10-30 Rehmat Khan.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Rehmat Khan. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Three Bhavgeets. 9 M. L. Khan Adeel. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

4-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval. 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Abdul Rehman and party. 8-20 Rehmat Khan. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Dattoba Tawde. 9-30 Symphony Orchestra. 10 Hilde Feldberg. 10-10 Agnes Barratt. 10-25 Ernst Politzer.

"BE OUR FRIENDS..."

UNTIL WE GET INSIDE YOUR DOOR!"

JAPANESE 'FRIENDSHIP' IS A NEW METHOD OF MAKING WAR. Never believe the Japanese are coming to India for our benefit. They have a new way of making war, and we must learn it quickly and beware of it. Their honeyed words, their promises on the Radio, their rumours spread by agents in our midst, all have one object only—to deceive us, weaken us, entice us to open the door to the Japanese soldier — for *his* benefit!

But instead of a welcome the Japanese soldiers will meet death in India. Aircraft and guns and troops are waiting to strike at them. Even our villager will hinder them in his crafty way. Are *you* ready to give *your* help in the rear? If we 380,000,000 people fight and work and use our brains together, we can never be beaten. Start today!

REMEMBER CHINA!

Remember the things the Japanese have done in China, in the name of their promise of "liberation"! It is no good giving in to the Japanese if you want to keep a whole skin and a wife who is only yours — as the Chinese found out. The only answer to Japanese "friendship" is to *fight*. For 5 years the Chinese have given that answer. Behind the line of their armies their women are safe, courage is high, and they are shaping a new life for China.

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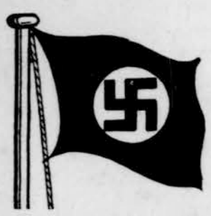
THE

Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.



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The Bombay Chronicle

INDIA MUST DECIDE

Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, Government of India, has left India on a short visit to England to discuss, it is said, certain problems arising out of the working of the financial settlement relating to war expenditure. The first problem in this connection is the allocation of military expenditure between India and Britain. It may be remembered that after the Chatfield Allotment in 1940 Sir J. Raisman announced in the Central Assembly the outlines of a policy the main features of which were as follows: India to bear (1) a fixed annual sum representing the normal net effective costs of the Army in India under peace conditions, plus (2) an addition to allow for rises in prices, plus (3) the cost of such war measures as can be regarded as purely Indian liabilities by reason of their having been undertaken by India in her own interests, and (4) a lump sum payment of one crore of rupees towards the extra cost of maintaining India's External Defence Troops overseas. And the Finance Member explained that "the total amount by which the net annual defence expenditure incurred in India during the war years would exceed the aggregate of items (1) to (3) would be recovered from His Majesty's Government." During the last Budget debate the Finance Member showed that the gross Defence expenditure likely to be brought into account in India's books during 1942-43 was expected to be Rs. 533 crores out of which he hoped to recover Rs. 400 crores from the British Government under the Financial Settlement. But as India is facing the danger of a major theatre of war the position has been much complicated and there is every danger of India being saddled with a huge expenditure out of all proportion to her responsibility and interest in the war, without her consent and without her having any control over the expenditure.

Sterling Balances

The problem of allocation has been particularly complicated by the uncertain application of the Lease-Lend scheme to India and the burden India may be called upon to bear on this account. It is obvious that this aspect of the problem will be fully discussed by the Finance Member and it is to be hoped that on his return he will be able to throw much-needed light on the operation of the Lease-Lend scheme in India. Another important question expected to be discussed by the Finance Member is the disposal of India's sterling balances in England. There has been much criticism in the Central Assembly and among Indian businessmen that Government's handling of this problem continues to be in the interest of British finance, causing much loss to India. The Finance Member, replying to such criticism in the course of the last Budget debate, suggested that the balances were not really free and that he had already found a use for them that would be a great advantage to India. It may be he has some good proposals and that he will discuss them now with the British Government.

Cardinal Question

But this leads to the cardinal question regarding the voice of India in the settlement of all these financial problems. The Indian Legislature has no voice in determining how the war expenditure is to be allocated between India and Britain, how the Lease-Lend scheme is to operate in India and how she is to pay for it, and how the Sterling balances are to be utilised, though India will finally have to bear a heavier burden than she is responsible for and heavier than she can bear. It may be that under the present constitution the final decision on the problems in question rests with the British Government. But in common fairness and to avert serious complications in the future Britain ought to allow India to decide all these questions. The Finance Member ought not to commit India to any decisions before consulting the Indian Legislature, the Indian Commercial community and public opinion in the country. And to this end he should give due publicity to the tentative decisions of Government. We understand that this matter has been taken up by the Federation of Indian Chambers and it will be good for the Government of India to take this body as well as the Indian Legislative Assembly into confidence with regard to all the problems the Finance Member is expected to discuss with the British Government in London.

Indian Currency And Finance In War Time

With the extension and intensification of the War, India's national economy has shown, in an increasingly marked degree, repercussions of the titanic struggle, and as the enemy is now at the country's door, these effects are bound to be more directly and more appreciably felt. A natural consequence of the world-wide ramifications of the war has been the severe limitation of India's external trade and its regulation through narrow channels according to changing exigencies. All kinds of Government control have become necessary; and imports, exports, exchanges, internal movements of goods and market price of commodities and securities have all had to be regulated according to war conditions and policies. It is against such a background that the position of Indian currency and finance has to be considered, and the report recently published by the Reserve Bank of India on this subject for the year 1941-42, is calculated to show vividly how the country's finances have stood the strain of the abnormal conditions of war time. As usual the report contains a mass of useful information and statistics arranged under topical headings such as trade, exchange, currency and public finance.

The report opens with a discription of general conditions throughout the world as they prevailed during the year to which it relates and gives a brief comparative view of corresponding developments in India. It tersely characterises the features of the year by stating that "altogether, during the year, there was an unprecedented multiplication of administrative controls to lessen the impact of war expenditures on price levels by immobilising civilian spending power." According to the report war economy called forth a threefold drive—firstly acceleration of production by every possible means, secondly, restriction of private incomes through higher taxes, Government borrowing and wage-and profit-stop measures and, thirdly, restriction of private expenditure through direct checks such as rationing, priorities, import bans and so forth. Financial and price developments in U.S.A., the United Kingdom and in enemy countries are briefly noted and we are told how India fared in comparison with them. Japan's entry into the war had an unsettling effect on parts of the country's economic structure, particularly the financial and commodity markets, but it served to speed up the pace of India's productive effort and its transition to a war footing. The main features of the Indian situation may be briefly summed up thus: A rise in the prices of food articles accompanied by a fall in the prices of other agricultural commodities, increasing profitableness of organised industry, a set-back to financial markets, record levels of gold and silver prices and a rapid expansion of note circulation.

The prevalence of abnormal war conditions robs available statistics relating to India's external trade of their usual significance. Dislocation of international communications and exchange control and restrictions impeded the course of trade but we are assured that India's trade exhibited a marked resilience in withstanding the strain to which it was subjected. A comparison of the present with the last war shows, from figures presented, that the second full year of war in both cases witnessed an appreciable improvement in trade, more marked in respect of exports than of imports. Considerable increase in the imports of raw materials and a substantial improvement in the exports of manufactured articles are noteworthy features but the exclusion of the increasingly important trade on Government account detracts from the value of the figures indicating a striking change in the country's economy. As regards Government finances, the year was dominated by heavy additional outlay on defence as well as increased expenditure on civil services incidental to the war, which involved higher direct and indirect expenditure and a larger deficit, to be covered from borrowings. War demands likewise left bigger deficits and smaller surpluses in the provincial budgets. Easy money conditions prevailed during a large part of the year but the rate of interest on treasury bills steadily increased towards the close. It goes without saying that public debt has increased though repatriation schemes have resulted in a substantial decrease in sterling debt.

The year under review showed a large increase in note circulation, the total notes issued standing at Rs. 421 crores at the end of 1941-42 as compared with Rs. 263 crores at the end of the previous year. The total absorption of currency in the war years has been very heavy owing to the prevailing abnormal conditions. Easy money conditions constituted a marked feature of the year and it was reflected in bank deposits and rates of interest. Looking to the extraordinarily difficult conditions which the war has created, one finds that India has stood the strain of the situation remarkably well and that the country's credit, internal and external, remains high.

Frankly Speaking

A Turkish Assurance

M. Rauf Orbay, the Turkish Ambassador, delivered a highly welcome speech at Birmingham the other day. It was valuable both as a timely warning and a timely reassurance. The present situation in the Middle East affords a natural opportunity to Axis propagandists to try to create mischief. Unfortunately, certain quarters in Britain, too, have displayed an inclination to suspect Turkey. The Ambassador rightly warned Britain against being influenced by propaganda and suspicions. As he pointed out it was in close consultation with her "great Ally Britain" that Turkey had decided to remain an asset rather than a liability. How great an asset the neutrality of Turkey is, recent events in Egypt amply prove. It has enabled General Auchinleck to check the Axis drive to Alexandria and the Nile Valley with reinforcements which he could safely withdraw from the Middle East. A strong neutral Turkey bars Herr Hitler's passage to the Middle East through Thrace and Anatolia. And this in the present situation is an immense service to the Allied cause.

French Response

Eraving the wrath of M. Laval and his police, French men and women in unoccupied France are reported to have responded enthusiastically to General de Gaulle's call for demonstrations on the Bastille Day. This is not at all surprising. The general population of France depressed by defeat, humiliation and privations, remains stoutly patriotic. And were it not for ruthless suppression by the Germans in occupied France and creatures of Germany in unoccupied France, the Frenchmen would have revolted by now. Even in the present conditions acts of courageous defiance are widespread and frequent. And it is, indeed, to a great extent a tribute to the spirit of Frenchmen that M. Laval treads warily and slowly the path of "collaboration". When the invasion comes, France will rise despite the Lavals of Vichy and Stuelpnagels of Paris. How one wishes that it came soon!

R. A. F. Offensive

After a rather disappointing interval the R.A.F. has again resumed its sweeps over Western Europe on a powerful and extensive scale, shooting up every kind of useful targets from railways and hangars to gun positions and troops. This revival of the "offensive spirit" is quite welcome. But the trouble is that, whether because of the "weather" or other reasons, it has so far failed to be sustained as it should be. This is also the case with heavy R.A.F. night raids on Germany. Very frequent four figure raids may not be practicable. But there is no reason why "strong forces" should not visit Germany every night, particularly because the American Air Force has now had enough time to organise itself for participating with the R.A.F. actively and regularly.

Rajaji's Resignation

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's resignation of the leadership and even the membership of the Madras Congress Legislature Party is one of the most painful episodes in the history of the Congress. Though he carried on propaganda for Pakistan against the decision of the A.I.C.C., his main plan in his propaganda was to persuade Congress to effect any satisfactory settlement with the Muslim League and the British Government. In the circumstances the threat of disciplinary action against him was unwarranted and unseemly. The question of discipline might well have been left to the Working Committee, even if the Council of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee was competent to deal with it. It is curious the Madras Congress Party, which only a few days ago adopted a resolution supporting Pakistan, has now rejected it. Probably this is loyalty to the Allahabad decision on the subject. The Party would have stultified itself if it had moved and carried a no-confidence motion against its Leader whose lead it had followed at the earlier meeting. We hope there will be no further talk of disciplinary action. We also earnestly hope it will soon be possible for Rajaji to resume his wonted place in the Congress.

Visvesvaraya Exposes India Govt.'s Tactics

REFUTES COMMERCE MEMBER'S CHARGE OF 'NEBULOUS' PLANS FOR AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

BOMBAY, July 16.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, one of the promoters of the Indian automobile manufacturing industry, has issued a statement in reply to the Commerce Member's recent speech at a gathering of students relating mainly to automobile scheme.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S CHARGE REFUTED

"The Commerce Member has stated that 'in the first year cars made entirely in America should be brought here and sold....., production of some parts may be undertaken in the course of years till at the end of the eighth year or thereafter, perhaps 50 per cent of the parts may be manufactured here. But the process of manufacturing, the programme of manufacture, the items that should be manufactured from year to year—these were all left in a beautifully nebulous state. This was the organization, this was the programme for automobile construction that was placed before the Government.'

All this is a mis-statement.

A letter dated the 7th January, 1941, addressed by the promoters to the Government of India, Commerce Department, distinctly stated that "the plant would be an assembly plant only for the first seven months, while the factory buildings were being erected and within the next three years 60 per cent of the parts of the vehicles will be of Indian origin."

CONCRETE PROPOSALS

An enclosure to the above letter a clear statement prepared by the engineers of the Chrysler Corporation, showing the programme of manufacture and the parts to be manufactured from year to year was submitted. This disposes of the allegation that the proposal was nebulous.

In this connection I may add that on August 27, 1941,

I wrote to the Government of India that the statement that the scheme must be an assembly plant was a pure invention on the part of someone who was opposed to the scheme. We then offered that if the Government had any reasonable objection to assembling, we were prepared to drop that operation with construction.

As early as May 31, 1939, the promoters had informed the Government that they contemplated establishing in Bombay a complete automobile manufacturing plant and not an assembly plant.

BEGGED FOR NO LOAN

The Commerce Member again states that there was a request from the promoters that for ten years the Government of India or the Local Government should advance a loan of Rs. three crores and underwrite the interest at a fixed rate to the shareholders. The truth is, no loan was asked for. The Government of Bombay had given a tentative guarantee of 3 or 3 1/2 per cent interest on a share capital of Rs. one and a half crores for a period of ten years.

The Government of Bombay have been firm in their attitude to help the industry. They wrote to the promoters on January 4, 1941:—

"It would clearly be of little advantage for this Government to lend support to a scheme which must so largely depend on the active co-operation of the Government of India at a time when that Government is unable to promise its support. I am to add that when the present obstacles are removed this Government will be willing to give its sympathetic consideration to a fresh request for support to your scheme."

The Bombay Government's tentative promise of guarantee of interest would have come true had the Central Government merely agreed that the industry was a war effort.

WHY DID NOT GOVT. ASK FOR IT?

The Commerce Member further states that the Government suggested that those who were behind the project should publish the prospectus and reveal to the public the agreement, so that the shareholders might judge for themselves on the merits of the agreement. No such suggestion was received from the Government.

The agreement and the draft prospectus were seen by the underwriters who had agreed to underwrite the entire amount of capital set apart for the public, namely, Rs. sixty lakhs. The Indian States had agreed to subscribe Rs forty-five lakhs and the promoters had put down Rs. thirty lakhs.

GOVT.'S REPLY

One of the concessions asked for by the promoters was that Government might agree to buy motor vehicles manufactured in India for the Government Departments and the Army. The Government of India first gave a general reply that they could not commit themselves in advance to purchase any stores from a particular source. Later on they declined to give any undertaking to purchase, because they stated that the Military Departmen were unwilling to purchase trucks and cars of a new pattern.

CALCUTTA OFFER TURNED DOWN

The member of a well-known firm in Calcutta, who has been anxious like ourselves to establish this industry, writes to me under date the 25th June 1942 to say that he was prepared to take up the scheme immediately, that he did not want any help from the Government except exchange, priority and technicians, but even these were not forthcoming.

The public would like to know why the Calcutta firm's request for help was also refused.

The truth seems to be that Government do not wish to encourage this industry. If they wished to help, they would not have been giving different reasons at different times in the manner they have been doing.

The Commerce Member has been critical about the scheme submitted by us. Government have never made a single helpful suggestion that if we proceeded in any particular way agreeable to them, they would help the industry.—A. P.

RECAPTURE OF TSINGTIEN

Chinese Score In Chekiang And Kiangsi: Battle For Wenchow Rages

CHUNGKING, July 16.

Chinese troops have recaptured Tsingtien in Eastern Chekiang, driving the Japanese towards the port of Wenchow, says to-night's Chinese war 'communique.' The Japanese lost 500 dead and wounded.

Severe fighting is now raging near Wenchow. In Eastern Kiangsi the Chinese have re-occupied Tsootou south of Shangyao. The 'communique' also reports Chinese success in the neighbourhood of Sinyang in Southern Honan.—Reuter.

INDIAN TIME TO ADVANCE BY HOUR

NEW DELHI, July 16.

It is proposed to advance clocks throughout India by one hour with effect from September 1, it is learned here. The Government of India have addressed Provincial Governments asking for their views on this proposal.

It is explained that in the opinion of military authorities a uniform standard time throughout India is essential, while daylight saving during winter is necessary to safeguard electricity supply undertakings.—A. P.

SIR MD. USMAN ASSUMES CHARGE

MADRAS, July 16.

Sir Mahomed Usman has on the forenoon of this day by telegram assumed officed a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Posts and Air Department.—A. P.

War Risk Insurance On Properties

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While admitting all the burdens and grievances of the property owners, one wonders how the property owners are going to be better off by not insuring their property against war-risk and risking its total loss through war hazards. The war-risk insurance premium will undoubtedly mean a further serious cut on the income of the property owners, especially in cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, etc., where taxation is heavy, as pointed out by Seth Devidas M. Thakersey, but it must be borne in mind that rich and poor all alike are passing through hard times and of all people the property owners have the least excuse for passing on their burdens to Government, which means the general tax-paper. The property insurance scheme must necessarily be self-supporting.

It is better to have no income for a year or two rather than to have no property left at the end of two years. Let us not kill the goose that lays the golden egg by adopting a short-shighted policy in the matter.—Yours, etc.

V. M. SARAIYA.

DR. HAMEED KAZI RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS

Explains Why He Joins League

Dr. Hameed Kazi, an old Congressman and a member of the Working Committee of Jamiate-Ulmae-Hind, has issued the following statement to the Press regarding his resignaton from the Congress.

"My associations with the Indian National Congress have been since 1921, when I had left my Government School at the time of the Khilafat and non-co-operation movement. Since 1934, when I had contested the seat for the Central Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Congress, I have been taking active part in the Congress activities. In 1940, I was the first Muslim to offer Satayagraha under the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. All this I have been doing with the hope of liberating our country, but due to the absence of Hindu-Muslim Unity all our efforts failed.

At the time of the formation of a Congress Ministry in Bombay in 1937, I had pressed on Mr. B. G Kher, the then Prime Minister of our Province, to take the representative of Muslim League in his Cabinet, as the League Party had twenty-six in its fold out of the total thirty-one Muslim members. Mr. Kher personally was willing to do that, but he had to obey the orders of Gandhiji and the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, who refused to form Coalition Ministry, and Mr. Yaseen Nuri was taken in the Cabinet who was neither a Leaguer nor a Congressman, and had no backing in the Assembly except of his own. This arrangement neither satisfied the Muslim League nor the Congress Muslims, but no heed was paid to it. In the same way in all other Provinces real representatives of Muslims were excluded from the Governments. In Orissa and C.P., after the forced resignation of Mr. Sharif Ministeries were run even without any Muslim.

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION

However, I was hopeful that a Congress-League settlement would be effected one day or the other. All along I have been striving for it, because Congress-League settlement means, Hindu-Muslim Unity, without which India can never hope to become a free country. I was glad when Mr. Rajagopalachariar put forward the plea that the right of territorial self-determination should be recognized. This would have satisfied the Muslim League and it would have been possible for the Congress to work jointly with it. But to my great surprise and sorrow not only the resolution of Mr. Rajagopalachariar was rejected by the A.I.C.C. at Allahabad, by an overwhelming majority but the resolutions of Mr. Jagatnarain was passed, which denies the Muslims the right of self-determination even in those Provinces, where they are in a majority. This simply means that not only three crores of Muslims should be dominated by Hindus, but, seven crores should as well come under their sway. I had put forward a formula that after the recognition of the right of self-determination of the Muslims, the Hindus should win over the Muslims by giving them equal status in the Central Government. This would have preserved the unity of India, and at the same time would not have put the Muslims at the mercy of the Hindu majority. I had made a fervant appeal to Gandhiji, through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 18th and 22 June 1942, to accept this formula, but no attention was paid to it. In the last six months I have tried hard to convince the Congress leaders that either the Muslims should be given the right of self-determination or should be won over by offering them equal status in the Central Government. But I am sorry to say that neither of my proposals was accepted. This simply means that the Hindus want to dominate over the Muslims against their will due to their numerical strength. I am afraid, this can never be tolerated by any Muslim though he may belong to any political party. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in a recent statement had said that the right of self-determination of the provinces was conceded by the Congress Working Committee at Ramgarh. Why then deny it now? The denial of this right of self-determination means that the Congress is now fast moving towards Hindu-Mahasabha policy. This would, of course, not lead to "Akhand Bharat", but would disrupt the country even at an earlier stage. The only way out now is to persuade the Muslims to remain in the country by solving the Communal Problem and not to coerce them against their will, because ten crores of Muslims can never be coerced

CONGRESS-LEAGUE PACT ESSENTIAL

Rajaji is doing great service to the cause of Indian unity by persuading the people to accept the right of self-determination of the Provinces But it is a pity that life has been made impossible for him in the Congress. A vote of no-confidence is being brought against him in the Congress Assembly party and a man of his calibre is being deprived of the leadership of that party. Due to these dictatorial tactics he is being forced to resign from the Congress and the Madras Assembly. Very recently Gandhiji had sent twenty-five thousand chosen people to prison for the sake of liberty of speech, but is it not an irony of fate that that very right is now being denied to Rajaji and his followers?

Under these circumstances, it is as well impossible for me to remain in the Congress any more, and I have decided to send my formal resignation to the President of the M.P.C.C. on the 15th instant on which date Rajaji as well resigns. As I am a Muslim, so I can strive for the recognition of this right of self-determination of the Provinces from the platform of the Muslim-League effectively, which body I have now decided to join. I am taking this step, because I love my country and her independence too much, and would like to impress upon the Congress that this cannot be achieved, without Hindu-Muslim Unity, and for the present the only way to achieve this unity is to effect a Congress-League Settlement at any cost.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"What a commentary on our lost opportunities to reflect that while Russia is being pressed back across the Don there is no action on land which we can take to relieve that pressure."

—Mr. L. Hore-Belisha, an ex War Secretary.

* * *

According to an Anglo-Indian correspondent, "the Congress resolution appears to Delhi as hypocritical."

And who can understand hypocrisy better?

* * *

The same correspondent suggests that the threat of Civil Disobedience must be met with firm and all-embracing measures.

For instance, banning the A.I.C.C. before it meets and clapping into jail a hundred thousand potential Civil Disobeyers?

* * *

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said in a Bommay meeting that if each Muslim were to give only Re. 1 per head average then the total subscription to the League fund would be 10 crores.

Only Re. 1 per head! It's a beautiful picture. And the average Muslim supporting an average family of these four or five—all of them, women and children subscribing one rupee each—on a few rupees a month would certainly be thrilled and inspired by it.

* * *

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, is reported to have given the assurance that he had no objection to Britain handing over power to the Muslim League.

Mr. Savarkar and Doctor Moonje, forward!

* * *

Dr. Ambedkar assures workers that as a Labour Member he would neither be weak enough to surrender the interests of Labour nor childish enough to flourish his resignation on every minor occasions.

We do hope the emphasis is not on the second negative.

* * *

At the Madras Assembly Party meeting, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari urged Mr. Satyamurti not to exert himself even for interrupting him because he, Mr. Satyamurti was not in good health.

Quite so, but wouldn't that have involved a greater strain?

* * *

Reuter says that the Congress Working Committee resolution "has created an unfavourable impression" in Washington.

Sez Reuter.

* * *

The Canadian Army in Britain is stated to have carried out "the greatest raid and invasion manoeuvres ever held in European waters."

The unnecessary waste of time, energy and fuel must also have been similarly great.

* * *

R. A. F. sweeps, we notice, have once more been resumed over German occupied Western Europe.

Which probably indicates, as usual, the storm before the calm.

* * *

"What are you doing at the university?"

"Taking medicine."

"Feeling better?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Satan loves hypocrites because they serve him best and require no wages.

* * *

Many a man has lost a lot of money through the hole in the top of his pocket.

* * *

Men resemble whales. They no sooner get to the top than they begin to blow.

* * *

Wives wonder why husbands are so pensive and husbands wonder why their wives are so expensive.

* * *

Man is made of dust, but some women expect him to be made of gold dust to supply their demands.

* * *

The only period in a woman's life when she gives any thought to dress is between the cradle and the grave.

REPLACEMENT BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

SALES OF WHEAT BELOW PARITY

Bombay, July 16

On Wednesday, the New York cotton market was early influenced by the House acceptance of the Senate proposal allowing sales of wheat below parity and on favourable crop advices. There was some nervous liquidation but later prices sharply advanced on trade buying and short covering on the theory that hundred per cent parity loans will be approved.

The market opened unchanged at 19.21 for October and declined to 19.14 which was the lowest level. At this level there was active replacement buying and October advanced to 19.40 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 20.71c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady on improved buying and closed at a rise of 10 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 18 points at 19.77c per lb.

The Census Bureau gives the U. S. cotton consumption for June 966,549 bales.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state:— On Wednesday, the new Indian cotton contract was commenced for trading at about 11-20 a.m. with January delivery. There was a large crowd and the turnover was extensive with brisk oscillations. March delivery was traded at a discount of Rs. 5 to 6 and July at a premium of Rs. 3 to 4 to January. The difference between new January delivery and old July Broach fluctuated between Rs. 135 to Rs. 145. There were 550 bales tenders in Broach and 1,750 bales in Oomra. The double option premiums for new contract were quoted at Rs. 65 for 21st December and Rs. 22 for 21st August. The sentiment on new contract was mixed but good support appeared on setback towards the close. One feature of this new contract is that rail import certificates on staple cotton from up-country are dispensed with for new crop from October 1st. Secondly, though the total contemplated supply for tenders is reckoned at 25 to 30 lacs bales just as it was figuratively computed about 10 to 12 lacs in Broach contract, the Indian mills consumption has now mounted to 40 to 42 lacs as against pre-war 28 to 30 lacs. Moreover foreign imports of staples of about 6 to 8 lacs are now seriously reduced and out of the total mill consumption, the ratio of staple takings has considerably increased as against 52 per cent of the total in 1939.

Groundnuts were weak but linseed shut up on reports of the possibility of reduced acreage. Silver and gold were well supported on the situation in Russia

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (2-59 p.m.)	19.40+19
New York October lowest (1-34 p.m.)	19.14—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market steadier on trade buying and short covering.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 15

July	18.98+11
October	19.34+13
December	19.44+13
January	19.47+14
March	19.54
May	19.59+18
Middling Spot	20.71+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 15

July	18.95+10
October	19.54+15
December	19.85+16
January	19.68+16
March	19.74+16
May	19.79+16
Middling Spot	19.77+18

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York, July 15

July	18.86
October	19.20
December	19.30

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 16.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/8d. As usual moderate trade demand was officially satisfied. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market quietly steady with a sustained demand. Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 51 10 6
Ashad	51 9 6
Sovereigns	39 0 0

SILVER

Ready	84 6 0
Ashad	83 12 0

LONDON SILVER
London, July 15

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, July 15

Gold Bars Fine per ounce £8-8-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 15

Roario Santa Fe July/Aug quoted 25/6
Barletta Russo July/Aug quoted 25/6
South Australian wheat July/Aug quoted 28

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 15

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£64 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£83
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 15/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 15/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 3/4
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China ...	£6 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£55
National Bank of India	£28

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 16

Groundnuts August: Opening 64/6; highest 64/8; lowest 63/11; closing 64/6.

Castorseeds September: Opening 31/2; lowest 31; closing 31/10.

Cottonseeds September: Opening 61/14; highest 65/2; lowest 61/10; closing 63.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated were as follows:—

28th Week (ended July 15th)—	
1940	15,480,000
1941	19,047,300
1942	20,021,400
Total for 28 weeks (1st January to date):—	
1940	388,313,020
1941	513,435,400
1942	515,778,375

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 16

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 120 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 153 0 0

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 15

T T London on:—

New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5 voluntary rate 46.55
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

BAN ON FOOD GRAINS EXPORT

The Government of Bombay has prohibited the export of jowar, bajri, gram and turdal form any place in any of the districts of the Central Division to any other place in India outside the limits of these districts, except under a licence granted by the District Magistrate concerned.

Coordination Of British Indian & State Resources

ASSOCIATED BANKING CORPORATION STARTED FOR THE PURPOSE

An event of great importance to the Banking and Commercial interests took place last Sunday the 5th July, 1942, when in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of business magnates H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar inaugurated the Associated Banking Corporation of India Ltd. at Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

There are critics who are sceptical of the advisability of opening new banking enterprises in the present crisis, but reading through the prospectus, which has been released, one cannot but appreciate the high ideals of the promoters of the Bank, and the wide scope there is for Banking Institutions of this kind.

India, with its very large population has only one bank for every 400,000 of the population, while England has one for every 4,000 and America one for every 2,000. Industrial enterprises, agricultural projects and commercial interests flourishing under the patronage and financial backing of Joint Stock Banks are comparatively rare in India. The war has given an impetus to indigenous industries in India on an unprecedented scale, and with proper banking facilities there is every reason to expect that industries can be sustained and developed in post-war days.

The development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in British India has made the Rulers of Indian States alive to the urgent necessity of developing these interests in their own States, but whilst a large amount of capital has been readily available in British India, money has not been so readily forthcoming in the Indian States, especially in the Western and Central India States. It is with a view to co-ordinating and linking up British Indian Provinces with the vast resources of Indian States that Mr. Cassumally Munjee of the firm of Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. has started this bank. And it is very encouraging to note that right from the start the bank has been promised all possible help by many of the Indian State Rulers.

It is a pleasure to note that Jam Saheb's brother Raj Kumar Shree Duleepsingji of Nawanagar has become the Director of the Associated Banking Corporation of India Ltd.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 16

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 218/8 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 219. At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 215 and steadied at Rs. 216/8.

I.C.C. January opened at Rs. 360 and after advancing to Rs 362 eased off to Rs. 358/8 and later steadied at Rs. 359. March option was quoted 5 points down at Rs. 353. The market was narrow.

Later on under increased selling Broach J/A declined to Rs 213/8 and rallied to Rs. 215. I. C. C. January also after declining to Rs. 356/8 rallied to Rs. 359. Thereafter there was renewed selling and Broach declined to Rs. 212/8. The market was irregular and finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I C C January	Rs.	359	12 0
I C C March		354	0 0
BROACH July/August		212	8 0
OOMRA July		197	0 0
BENGAL July		177	0 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 16

	Extra Sprine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		184	181	178	175
M G Punjab		184	181	178	175
M G Rajputana		190	187	184	181
M G Oomra No. 3	208	205	202	199	
M G C P No. 1	232	229	226	223	
M G C P No. 2	220	217	214	211	
M G Broach No. 2		223	220	217	214
M G Punjab-American		313	310	307	304
M G Surat		413	410	407	404
M G Rajpipla		408	406	402	399
M G Navsari		418	415	412	409

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 16

	Old.	Ready
Bengal	.....	177/80
Bern:	180-85	203/05
C. P.1	190-95	223/25
C. P. 2	183-85	208/12
Khandesh	150-60	.....
Mugtal	165-70	.....
Broach	165-70	217/25
Broach Lov	155-60	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 15

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	.....	81,804	100,413
Central India	.....	30,138	145,060
Barsi and Nagar	.....	53,589	123,600
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	18,989	49,508
Berar	.....	17,6011	374,732
Central Provinces	.....	87,565	76,658
Total Oomras	.....	450,196	869,991
Dholeras	.....	33,535	97,545
N W Provinces	.....	1,425	1,537
Rajputana	.....	470	6,634
Sind-Punjab	1,192	420,745	548,095
Broach	.....	319,912	297,684
Coompta and Dharwar	569	28,966	131,194
Westerns-Northerns	597	34,035	100,304
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	15,468	10,107
Arrived by road to 2nd July, 1942	.....	92,500	331,133

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 16

Groundnut August	3	0	0
Castorseed September	5	4	0
Cottonseed September	1	12	0
Silver 1st settlement	1	6	0
Gold 1st settlement	1	0	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach July/August below New York July 1,068 cent points at exchange 331

New Contract January below New York January 563 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 15

Broach July/August highest 218 1/2 lowest 214 closing 217

Oomra July highest 198 lowest 196 closing 198

Bengal July highest nil lowest nil closing 175.

New Indian Cotton January 1943 highest 365 lowest 350 closing 357 1/4

New Indian Cotton March 1943 highest nil lowest nil closing 350 1/2

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, July 16

Pepper ready	196	0	0
Pepper Ashad 15	193	0	0
Pepper Bhadarva 15	199	0	0
Ginger ready	97	0	0

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 16

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 167 28 157 35 157 42 150 49-55 148

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 120/8 24 113/4 28 110 35 109 42 106 49-56 104/8

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 140 Rosita Rs. 138 Country make Rs. 95 Piglead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 62 per cwt.

SETTLEMENT RATES

Copper sheets Asc Rs. 160

Market tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 16

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 205 October 227	
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 258 October 269	
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 399 October 402	
Yarn No. 40 s August 555 October 560	

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, 40s, are nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 16

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks Buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Four Months
B C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 6/32

LONDON/NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs 329 1/2

LONDON/MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4 D D 294 3/4

LONDON/BERNE:—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4 D D Fcs nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2 D D Fcs nil

LONDON/STOCKHOLM

Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128

MEXICO/LONDON:—

Banks selling T T Rs 67.27 D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs. 62.04

LISBON/LONDON:—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55

AUSTRALIA/LONDON:—

Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call and 1 month not quoting
2 to 5 months 1/4 per cent
6 to 11 months 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Very easy.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Buying

Bombay, July 16

The local share bazar was steady to-day with general buying. However Cotton Mills shares as usual attracted more attention. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs 1512 and advanced to Rs. 1520 in forward while cash quotation was Rs. 1510. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1280 and were quoted at Rs. 1290 in cash and forward quotation was Rs. 1297/8. E. D. Sassoon Mill shares on declaration of one anna dividend were quoted at Rs. 3. There was fairly good enquiry.

The Wall Street market was quiet. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/2 at 50 1/8 and Anaconda Coppers closed 1/4 down at 26 5/8. General Motors were unchanged at 39 5/8 dollars.

Towards the close there was further buying and Steel Defds after advancing to Rs. 1525 steadied at Rs. 1520. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 305 and Bombay Dyeing shares were placed at Rs. 1302/8. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 169.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 16

Apollo 5/4; Ahmedabad Advance 36/; Bombay Dyeing 1427/-; Central India 381; Century 4/3; Colaba Land 181/8; E. D. United 3/; Finlay 214; Gokak 262; Indian Bleaching 192; Indore Malwa 365; Kohinoor 501; Lakshmi 830; Morarji 600; Mysore 140; New Great 279; Phoenix 400; Podar 221/4; Sassoon Silk 94; Sholapur 6500; Simplex 207/8; Svadeshi 360; Swan 193; Tata Mill 32/4; Vishnu 1700; New City 255.

ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley 1620; Ahmedabad Electric 161/4; Ajmere Electric 13/10; Bombay Suburban (old) N 173/12; Bombay Tramways 132; Karachi Electric 192/8; Poona Electric 238/12; Surat Electric 163/12; Tata Hydro 171; Tata Power 1522/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Associated Cement 166/6; Belapur Sugar 230; Bombay Burma 225; Bombay Burma New 72/8; Bombay Steam 337/8; Shivrajpur 46/8; Tata Steel defd 1517/8; Tata Steel ord 305; Prem Construction 121; Br B Petrol 1/5/9; Indian Radio defd 350; India Radio ord 350; Scindia Steam 20/2; Tata Chemical 16/6; Tata Oil 59/12; Western India Match 221/4; Burma Corporation 2/0/6; Indian Iron 27/3; Indian Copper 2/2/9; Steel Corpn of Bengal 18/3.

BANKS

Baroda 117/8; Central 49/12; Imperial F P 1550; Imperial P P 383/2; India 145; Reserve 103; Union 6/6/6.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 907/8; Central Prov. 112; Gujarat 110; Hoshiarpur Doab 97; Mandra Bhon 111; Sara Sirajgunge 98/8; Sialkot Narowal 115.

INSURANCE

Empire 700; Jupiter 15; New India xd 50/4; Oriental Life 3900; Vulcan Insurance 9/13.

DEBENTURES

4 per cent Tata Chem 1952 122; 4 per cent Andhra 1952 104/14; 4 per cent Bombay Telephone 48/4; 4 per cent Tata Power 1951/55 104/14.

PREFERENCE

5 per cent Ahmd Advance 125; 7 per cent Andhra 1550; 7 per cent Bombay Tram 78/4; 6 per cent Bombay Steam 327/8; 5 per cent Central India 682/8; 6 per cent Tata Steel 1st 204/10; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd 143; 7 per cent Tata Hydro 151/4; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Power 1600; 6 1/4 per cent P Const 1st 122/8; 6 1/4 per cent P Const 2nd 119/8; 5 per cent Svadeshi 138; 5 per cent T Chem 119.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 16

Sentiment was somewhat better on the market to-day and prices ruled a little higher. Tata Deferreds forged ahead to 1515. Tata Ordinaries were better off at 305, closing later at 304. Textiles kept in demand especially Kohinoors which advanced to 497. Bombay Dyeings moved up to 1295. Indian Irons were quoted at 27-2.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1490) 1505 1515 1505 1515
Tata Ordinaries (299) 303 306 303 304
Tata Ordinary 304; Tata Deferred 1515; Indian Iron 27/2; Steel Corpn of Bengal 18/2; Bombay Dyeing 1295; Central India 380; Century 483/2; Gokak 261/4; Kohinoor 496/14; Simplex 209; Andhra Valley 1605; Tata Hydro 168/12; Tata Power 1500; Associated Cement 168/8; Belapur 230/10; Bombay Burma (old) 227/8.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16

2 3/4 per cent 1949-52 98/9	
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 92/13	
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 99/15	
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan 99/13	
3 per cent 1963-65 93/1	
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan 107/15	
3 per cent 1946 Bonds 101/15	
4 per cent War Bonds 102/2	
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan 102/3	
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 111/10	
TAX FREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan 108/7	
4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore 113	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1947 104	
4 per cent M Deb 1957 106/8	
6 per cent M Deb 1959 113	
5 per cent M Deb 1954 124	
5 per cent K P T 1956 123	

Tone:—Firm.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Stock Exchange shows no material alternation to-day. Better feeling has been maintained very satisfactorily and the volume of business reported was large Government securities were unchanged.

Government securities: 3 per cent defence loan 1949/52 99/141; 3 per cent loan 1963/65 93; 3 1/2 per cent G. P. 93 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/4 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1561 cdct; Reserve 97/8; Dehri Rohtas Rly. 11/2.

Cottons: Benares cotton pref 160; Kesoram 10/4; Dunbar 251; New Victoria ord 6/1.

Jutes: Budge Budge 329 small lot; India 329; Nellimarla 12; Howrah 50/4; small lot; National 21/4.

Miscellaneous: Indian copper 2/3; Dalmia cement 15/9; Reliance Firebricks 11/8; Bhartia elec steel 14/12; Britannia Eng 11/14 ct. Burn and Co. ord 338 small lot; Burn and Co. (6 per cent pref) 124; Indian Galvanizing 30/6; Indian iron 27/5; Indian steel and wire products defd 35/10 small lot; National iron and steel corpn. ord 18/5

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Corpn. ord 11/4; B. I. Corpn. ord 5 odd lot; Dunlop rubber second pref 98 small lot; Indian cables 21/10; National insulated cables 10/14; Orient paper ord 20 ct. Humayun property 6/13; Bairampore 13/5; Carew and Co. pref 136; Champaran 24/2; Murree Brewery 16/12; New Savan 14/14; Darjeeling tea and chinchona 182/8 small lot.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1915/75; Calcutta Port Trust 95; 6 per cent 1955/85 do 117/8; 5 1/2 per cent Dalhousie property 96/8 small lot.

Twenty-three cadets received training at the Pre-Cadet Training School, Poona, in the first course which began on March 23 and ended on May 16.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

OCTOBER
New York, July 15.

Previous closing	19.34
To-day's opening	19.14
Difference	—.20
To-day's closing see Stop Press	

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 16.

Following are the New York opening ranges

July (18.90/90) unquoted
October (19.22/21) 19.15/14
December (19.32/31) 19.24/23

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 16.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay July/August (£27 1/2 quoted) £27 1/2 quoted.

Linseed Calcutta July/August unquoted

Linseed La Plata July/August unquoted

Groundnuts Coromandal July August (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£25 1/2 quoted) £25 1/2 quoted

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 15.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 16.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD
London, July 16.

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER
London, July 16.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d.
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES
London, July 16.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-6 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent. 1
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 16.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices: General Motors (dol 39 3/4) dol 39 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27) dol 26 5/8
United States Steel Common (dol 51) dol 50 1/2
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 16.

The London Stock Exchange was very quiet to-day.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, July 16.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £32 15/16
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 15/16
2 per cent Conversion Loan £106 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 15/16
3 per cent War Loan £102 5/16
4 per cent Victory Bonds £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 18-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 36-10 1/2
Electric Music Industry 16-3
Princhin Johnson 24-6
Imperial Chemical 33-1 1/2
Woolworth Ordinary 51-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £82
Dundee 29-6
Unilever Ordinary 28-0
Ford Motors 25-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £61
British American Tobacco Ordy £4 1/32
Carreas 'A' £5 13/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 1/8
P and O Defd 26-1 1/2
Distillers 76-9
Bredfords Dyes 8-3
British Celanese 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates 36-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 36-6
Fine Cotton Spinners 9-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-4 1/2
Inter Nickels dol 38 1/4
Indian Iron 40-0

TEA SHARES

Assam 17-6
Donaro Tea 26-3
Empire of India 16-9

JUTE

Barnagore £6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 9-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant 14-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 14-4-1/2
Burma Corporation 3-4 1/2
Rio Tintos £7 3/4
East Rand Properties £1 3/4
Rand Mines £6 5/16

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold 66-10 1/2
Sub-Nigel £6
Spring Mines Split Share £0 31/32
Union Corporation 132-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 35-0
Anglo-India 43-9
Burma Oil £1 3/4
Mexican Eagle 10-0
Shell Transport £2 13/32
Royal Dutch £19

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £46 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £20
London North Eastern Defd £2 1/4
London Southern Dfd £16 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent £124
London Transport 'C' £42

Rubber Export Quota

NEW DELHI, July 16.

A Press Note says:—

In accordance with the provisions of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934, a notification has been issued by the Central Government fixing the permissible maximum net exports of dry rubber from British India for the third quarter of 1942 at 5,325 tions and similar periodic notifications will be issued. The export of raw rubber is at present prohibited and exports of rubber manufactures are strictly controlled.—A. P.

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MUTT AND JEFF—The Yukon Must Be a Little Muddy This Season — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, DO ME A SPECIAL FAVOR, WILL YOU?
WHAT?
WALK ACROSS THIS PLANK- I WANNA SEE IF IT'S GOOD!
I SHOULD WALK ACROSS IT TO SEE IF IT'S GOOD?
YEH, IF YOU GET ACROSS THEN IT'S GOOD!
AND IF I DONT GET ACROSS AND IT BREAKS AND I FALL IN THE MUD?
THEN IT'S STILL BETTER!
?
3-6

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Friday, July 17, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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1951-1954
3%
available from JULY 8th

The loan is issued at par and as interest for the full half-year will be paid on the 15th September 1942 the price from the 8th—11th July will be Rs. 100-10-8 to allow for the approximate accrued interest upto that period. The price will thereafter increase by 8 pies per cent. weekly until further notice.

Application forms can be obtained at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras; at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places and at all Government Treasuries.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

Yesterday in "The Chronicle" appeared extracts from Edgar Snow's article in the "Saturday Evening Post." Here is another interesting bit from the same article which makes simulating reading for Indians. Snow says: "Many Indians cannot see why, since we (i.e., America) guarantee the independence of Canada, Mexico and all South America, and the British can recognise the independence of Syria and China and promise liberation to countries like Belgium, Poland, Jugoslavia and Czechoslavia, their own aspirations should be denied. It is not easy to answer them. Though India's contribution to Britain's survival has been small compared to its potential, it is great beyond comparison to the help given by those countries. Britain's victories in Egypt, Libya, Abyssinia and the Near East would scarcely have been possible without Indian troops. Indians bulked large—though not large enough—in the defence of Singapore. In fact India's troops are like our own, scattered all over the world."

* * *

The Parliament of Youth have a really good subject on which they will debate this Saturday at 6-15 (Blavtsky Lodge). The motion before the House is: "That Congress should be led by Rajaji and not Gandhiji." This is the first time that any of our debates have had something worth while for both sides to talk upon and it is a very striking departure from the usual run of debates where they are still debating whether polygamy should be abolished or divorce facilitated. F.A.B. should take their camera over to hear the "Voice Of Youth" again. Or maybe one lesson was enough for them.

HURS CLASH WITH POLICE

KARACHI, July 16.

A clash between the police and Hurs followed by effective intervention on the part of the military, resulting in some Hurs being killed and others captured is reported from Chambara village, Hyderabad district, according to a report in a local newspaper.

It is stated that a gang of 100 Hurs attacked the village yesterday morning. About a dozen policemen who were present in the village opened fire at the Hurs and although they fought bravely, they suffered casualties including some killed. A part of military, who were encamped nearby heard the gunshots and immediately went to the scene where they engaged the Hurs. Some Hurs were killed and others wounded, while a large number was captured. Such Hurs as escaped into the forest are at present being chased by the military.

Out of 1,600 Hurs, who are standing trial under the Badmashi Section of the Sind Suppression of Hur-outrages Act, 109 have been convicted and 99 of them have been sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Security Forfeited Under Press Act

LAHORE, July 16.

The Punjab Government have forfeited under the Press Emergency Powers Act the security of Rs. 500 deposited by the "Daily Prabhat" of Lahore for publishing an alleged objectionable news item in its issue of 30th June, 1942.

The Prabhat started publication last month.—A. P.

Margaret Lockwood and Barry, Barnes in 'The Girl in the News' at Metro.

"Jungle Cavalcade" At Capitol

The fascination which wild animals in their native habitat hold for picture audiences never has been more clearly demonstrated than in Frank Buck's "Jungle Cavalcade, at Capitol from to-day (Friday).

Adventure, strife and comedy run through this astonishing wild animal picture, in which everything is real and unrehearsed Fact once more proves more astonishing than fiction.

"Jeannie" At Excelsior

Twenty-three old Barbara Mullen has the title role in "Jeannie", at Excelsior this week. The entrancing story is about a Scots girl who has spent most of her life doing house work at her father's cottage in Scotland. When he dies she inherits £297 and goes off to Vienna for a holiday for no other reason but that she has heard the Blue Danube Waltz.

On the way she meets Stanley (Michael Redgrave) a washing machine salesman, in whom she is particularly interested because of all the things she hates it is washing sheets.....

In Vienna, however, she loses interest in Stanley and falls in love with a mid-European nobleman (Albert Lieven) who, when he hears that she has come into a fortune, concludes that she has inherited vast wealth and determines to marry her.

When the £297 has gone and Jeannie has to tell the nobleman that her "fortune" has disappeared, he very soon cold-shoulders her. She leaves Vienna in a hurry and returns to Scotland...but no sooner than she is back home Stanley arrives and by means of a washing machine inveigles her into marrying him!

Rajaji Communicates It To Governor

MADRAS, July 16.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has communicated to-day to H. E. the Governor of Madras his resignation of the membership of the Madras Legislative Assembly as also that of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Messrs. S. Ramanathan, P. Ratnavelu Thevar, Salem Subramaniam, R. S. Venkataramana Aiyar, P. T. Venkatachari and Abdul Kadir.—A. P.

The Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee will not meet in the first week of August as announced originally, but later after the meeting of the A. I. C. C.—A. P.

"THE GIRL IN THE NEWS" AT METRO

The Twentieth Century production, "The Girl in the News," which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, will present at Metro is a gripping drama of present-day England. It is the drama of an attractive young nurse whose employer, an elderly lady, dies in mysterious circumstances.

These circumstances are duplicated in her next position as part of a subtle and callous murder plot. The girl is brought to trial and is only saved by the brilliant work of the young lawyer who is in love with her, and a dramatic twist whereby the real murderer is discovered in a gripping climax.

With Margaret Lockwood as star are two famous actors in Barry K. Barnes and Emlyn Williams.

Two Ministry Of Information Films This Week

The Film Advisory Board is releasing this week two interesting short films "War and Order" in Hindi dealing with the Police in Britain taking to war time duties with an ease, and "Post 23" in English picturising the Home Guard organisation there.

People from different walks of life get together at their night jobs, and work up the Civil defence arrangements in a jolly good spirit. The war time night life, and its Humour has its own fascination.

SUNDAY SHOW AT METRO

On Sunday, July 19 at 10 a.m. Frederic March in Warner Bros "Anthony Adverse".

SUNDAY SHOW AT CAPITOL

"Follow The Fleet'" with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers at Capitol at 10-30 a.m.

Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney in 'Son of Fury' at Regal.

Barbara Mullen and Albert Lieven in "Jeannie' at Excelsior.

Tyrone Power Triumphs In "Son Of Fury" At Regal

In the five years that Tyrone Power has been on the screen, he has given many stirring portrayals—but his latest, "Son of Fury" the story of Benjamin Blake surpasses them all.

Based on Edison Marshall's novel, "Son of Fury" has everything—swashbuckling adventure, action on the high seas torried romance in the South Sea islands, realistic fights. The story is laid in the early 1,800's, and depicts the adventures of a nameless urchin who must go through life battling the world for his birthright. It is the blazing history of a man who rises from stable boy to ruler of a South Sea paradise, and who deserts this paradise to claim his name

"Son of Fury" marks another step forward in the career of Miss Gene Tierney, whose portrayal of the exotic native girl is her best to date, as the langorous Tahitian beauty.

Darryl F. Zannuck produced the picture, and William F. Perlberg was the associate producer.

"The Ball Of Fire" For Third Week At Empire

The film "The Ball of Fire" featuring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck is held over at New Empire for the third week beginning from to-day (Friday).

"PRISONER OF ZENDA" AT OPERA HOUSE

"Prisoner of Zenda" the finest of all adventure romances starring Ronald Colman, Douglas Fairbanks, jr. and Madeleine Carroll, will be screened at Opera House on Sunday morning at 10 a. m. at half rate admission prices.

NEW BUILDING FOR BASIC EDUCATION

WARDHAGANJ, July 16.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi opens Nai Talim Sangh Bhuwan, new building for basic education, on first August, where workers will be trained in basic education by the Sewagram Institute. Thirty persons have been selected to give training.—A. P.

High Court

CONSTRUCTION OF TRUST OF LATE PARSI BARONET

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell).

Sir Dinshaw Petit, 3rd Baronet .....Plaintiff.

v.

Lady Dinbai Dinshaw Petit and Others .....Defendants.

This was an Originating Summons for construction of the relevant provisions of a Declaration of Trust dated 17th January 1931, by which the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, second Baronet settled some of his large movable and immovable estates. He also made a Will dated 2nd April 1931 and a Codicil to it dated 7th April 1932. He died on 29th March 1933.

Subject to Clause 4 which gave certain rights of residence to his wife and sons in his property known as "Mon Repos" at Poona, and subject to Cl. 5 by which the late Baronet gave one-fourth of the income of the settled property to his wife after his death by Clause 6 of the Declaration of Trust he provided as follows:—

"The Trustees shall after the settler's death divide or treat the said settled premises as divided, without however actually dividing the same, so long as such division may be impracticable inexpedient or not beneficial, into three unequal parts so that the income of one of them (hereinafter referred to as "the said Framji's share") shall be less than the income of each of the other two by the sum of Rs. 5,000 a month or Rs. 60,000 a year, the said Framji Dinshaw Petit being the heir-apparent to the Baronetcy now enjoyed by the settler and to the benefits and emoluments thereof after the settler's death" and then directed the Trustees to appropriate each of those three parts to the shares of each of the three sons. The widow and three sons of the late Baronet are the Trustees.

The question on which the Court's opinion was sought was:—

"Whether on a true construction of the relevant provisions contained in the said Declaration of Trust the Trustees are bound to allocate and earmark the shares of the said three sons in the trust estate other than the property known as "Mon Repos" and/or actually to separate and divide the same."

Counsel for the present Baronet (the Plaintiff), his wife (4th Defendant), his daughter (5th Defendant), and his son (6th Defendant) contended that the Trustees were bound to earmark and allocate the shares on the death of the settler. On their behalf it was argued that the phrase "treat as divided" in Cl. 6 referred to some overt act by which a national division (as opposed to actual division) was effected otherwise the shares could not be said to have been defined for at no two points of time would they be the same.

On the other hand, Counsel for the widow and the two younger sons of the late Baronet (Defendants 1, 2 and 3) contended that the Trustees were not bound to earmark the three shares and were justified in holding in trust three unequal undivided shares the way to ascertain which had been defined by the clause itself. He was of the opinion that this Declaration of Trust was a novel document without precedent in conveyancing.

JUDGMENT

His Lordship held that the contentions of the Plaintiff and his family were right and answered the question propounded by saying that the Trustees were bound to appropriate or allocate and earmark the shares of the three sons in the trust estate other than "Mon Repos", without actually dividing the same. The manner of allocation and the reasonable time within which it was to be made were matters which have been left to the absolute discretion of the Trustees. His Lordship ordered the costs of all parties to come out of the settled premises on long cause scale as between attorney and client.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the Plaintiff.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla with Mr M. M. Jhaveri instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the first Defendant.

Mr. C. K. Daptary instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy and Co. appeared for the second and third Defendants.

Mr. C. K. Dapatary instructed by the fourth Defendant, Mr. R. J. Kolah with Mr. M. M. Munshi for the fifth Defendant, and the Advocate-General for the sixth Defendant, all instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

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NS 23

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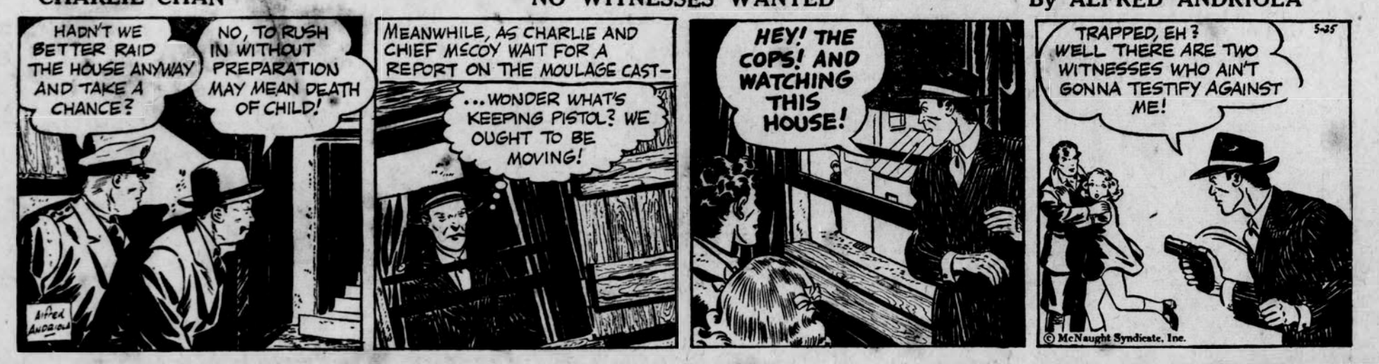
CHARLIE CHAN — NO WITNESSES WANTED — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA


HADN'T WE BETTER RAID THE HOUSE ANYWAY AND TAKE A CHANCE?
NO, TO RUSH IN WITHOUT PREPARATION MAY MEAN DEATH OF CHILD!
MEANWHILE, AS CHARLIE AND CHIEF McCOY WAIT FOR A REPORT ON THE MOULAGE CAST—
...WONDER WHAT'S KEEPING PISTOL? WE OUGHT TO BE MOVING!
HEY! THE COPS! AND WATCHING THIS HOUSE!
TRAPPED, EH? WELL THERE ARE TWO WITNESSES WHO AIN'T GONNA TESTIFY AGAINST ME!
5-25
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